There appears to be a growing disposition to in sert in the bill a clause repealing the tax upon capi tal and deposits of all banks. A strong pressure has been brought to bear upon Southern members in favor of such action by State and private banks; and it was intimated to-day by Mr. Carlisle and and it was intimated to-day by Mr. Carlisic and others that they might favor such a proposition. Waster a reduction of the tax upon the circulation of National banks can be secured is more doubtful. Mr. Chittenden's preposition to reduce the tax one-half of one per cent has found some friends in unexpected quarters, and it is barely possible that the House would agree to it, not as an original proposition, but as a Senate amendment. Mr. Chittenden's plan also includes the restriction of the comage of standard silver dollars to \$100,000,000. It will be practicable under the rules of the House to secure a separate vote on each of the three propositions outlined above.

THE FRIGHTENED DEMOCRATS. FRANTIC EFFORTS TO AVOID PUBLIC *XPOSURE OF THE VIOLATIONS OF THE FRANKING PRIV-

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 .- The Democratic party in the House of Representatives, under the sagacious leadership of Speaker Randall, has at last braced it self up to meet the great questions involved in the violations of the tranking law by violations of the tranking law by Democratic Senators and Representatives during the late political campaign. It is understood that Mr. Randall, having at last realized the absurdity of keeping in his possession an unopened report of the head of an executive department which had been sent to the House in reply to a resolution of that body, privately requested Mr. Blackburn to offer a resolution asking the appointment of a special committee to investigate the report and all the facts relating to it. This was done, and the report, greatly to the relief of the Demo crats, was referred to the Special Committee without being read to the House.

It is barely possible that the Democrats most

deeply interested hope that this action will effectually prevent the facts from becoming public. In this they should be undeceived. Some of them complain that the report is an ex parte document, and others, like Mr. S. S. Cox, declare that the signatures purporting to be theirs are forgeries. This last assertion is probably true. Some of the proseedings of the Democratic Congressional Committee were certainly queer. Some of the young gentlemen who were employed by the Democratic Congressional Committee are very talkative about the practices of those in authority over them; and their observations are understood to form the substance of some of the affidavits which accompany the report of Postmaster-General Maynard. It is said that the report embodies also the corre

spondence between Postmaster Amger and General Dancan S. Walker, the secretary of the committee. General Walker, when his attention was called to the character of the printed matter which was being sent out under the franks of Congressmen, said that it was almost impossible to prevent " accidents " of that kind where so many packages were handled in a day. His clerks saj, on the other hand, and swear to the statement that by direction of those in authority they were for a long time engaged in putting up packages of campaign printed matter, in which the two outside pamphlets were "parts of The Congressional Becord," while between these were placed fifty or more assorted campaign screeds which were not frankable. A postal-card was addressed to every person to whom such packages were sent, requesting that the receipt of the package be ac-It is reported that the knowledged. authorities, when investigating the matter in order to make reply to the House resolution, discovered some of these postal-cards resolution, discovered some of these postal-cards with the accompanying packages among the unclaimed matter. A gentleman who has seen one of the packages, describes it as follows: Upon one side was a pamphlet entitled "Deputy Marshals at Elections. Congressional Record, May and June, 1880." Upon the other side was the "Speech of Ron. David Davis, of Illinois, for the freedom of elections and against sectional strife." These were the only frankable papers in the package. The following are among the tules of the documents which were sandwiched between the two outside papers:

Brigh: Record of the Pat-Biack Record of the Poli-Brigh: Record of the Pat- Black Record of the Poli-riot Rancock. Black Record of the Poli-tician Garfield. Judge men by their votes; Garfield always votes to sx tos and coffee.

set to a nat comes. Geriads and the Credit Mobilier. Formey on Garfield. From The Progress of August 14,

88.1.
Wild and wicked.
Democratic economy versus Republican profliga
Speech of the Hon. B. M. Royer at Norristown,
The Republicans in the Judge's char.

No part of these papers ever appeared in The Conwas a clear violation of the law. These clerks say they were told to select short names like S. S. Cox, P. Dunn, W. Cali, P. Cook, to be used in Iranking, because they could be written so much more rapidly. The clerks were paid three different prices for work, namely: forty-three, sixty-five, and eighty cents a day, according to capacity. One clerks of a higher grade—"a Virginia gentleman, sah"—was promised eighty dollars a month. He worked a menth and got forty dollars, which exhausted the treasury. It was all he received. cient violation of the law. The

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL. DEFEAT OF MR. HISCOCK'S AMENDMENT TO RETURN THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS-THE BILL

POSSED IN THE HOUSE. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Jan. 12.-The Republicans in the House of Representatives, under the leadership of Mr. Hiscock, made a gallant fight yesterday against the recommendation of the Committee to repeal the laws which provide for a Board of Indian Commissioners and define its duties. In this struggle, Mr. Blount, of the Appropriations Committee, and ssioners and define its duties. In this struggle, several other Democrats joined with the Republicaus. The discussion was a very earnest one in favor of the rejention of the Board, and it ought to have prevailed; but the other side, although it advanced no arguments worth mentioning, had a majority of Mr. Hiscock made a strong speech in

favor of the Board, as did also General Hawley, Mr.

Bloomt, Mr. Haskell and Mr. Chittenden.

Mr. Haskell declared from personal knowledge that if the Board had cost a million dollars instead of \$100,000 in the last ten years it would have been money well expended. Mr. Chittenden related an incident of bis business experience as an argument in favor of the continuance of the Board. He said that in the last year of President Buchanau's Administration he determined to break up an Indian "King" which controlled the purchase of a certain line of Indian goods even if it should eost him \$25,000 to do so. He sent junior partner to Washington with instructions to offer the lowest possible bids. Having done this he paid a Congressman \$5,000 to act as his attorney before the Interior Department, of which the Hon. Jacob Thompson was at that time Secretary. By these means he secured the contract, greatly to the discomfiture of the "Ring." Mr. Mix, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Chittenden said, declared that he would "fix Chittenden before he got through with that contract," "and" continued Mr. Chittenden, "he did fix me sure enough. The contract amounted to about \$110,000 and they made it cost me \$140,000." Mr. Chittenden paid a very high tribute to the efficiency of the members of the Board, and declared that the improved administra-tion of the Indian Service is largely due to their

and influence, st every Republican and several Democrats Amost eyery hepavican and several Democrats voted for Mr. Hiscock's amendment, but it was defeated by a small majority. The House sat late and finished the bill, which would have been finished much earlier had it not been for the apparent fact that certain members had forgotten the good resolutions, if any, which they formed at the beginning of the new year.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL

 JUDGE WOOD'S PROBABLE SUCCESSOR.
 WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jun. 12, 1881. The friends of District Judge Billings, of New-Orleans, say they believe he will be nomina ed by the President, within a day or two, to fill the vacancy created by the promotion of Carcuit Judge Woods to the Supreme bench. Judge Billings is a graduate of Yale. He went to Ney-Orleans soon after the surrender of the city to the Union forces, and became a member of the firm of Sullivan, Billings & Hughes, brwyers. The firm secured an enormous practice, before the United States Courts, of business.

growing out of the confiscation of the property of rebels. Mr. Billings married a wealthy lady in New-Haven, Coun., about five years ago. He was soon afterward appointed by President Grant to the District Bench, where he has distinguished himself by his remarkable industry, clearing off dockets of apalling length in a short time. He has a habit, it is said, of holding his court open from 9 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night when there is any good reason for doing so. His decisions have won for him universal respect. He is a gentleman of affable manners, fine presence and correct habits.

RAILROADS THROUGH INDIAN RESERVATIONS The Secretary of War transmitted a communica tion to the Senate yesterday calling attention to the fact that the Atchison, Topeka and Sante Fe and Southern New-Mexico Railroad and the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad are constructing their foads through Fort Bliss, Texas, and Fort Wingate, New-Mexico, reservations, without having received from the Secretary of War permission to do so. The Sec retary says in view of the important character of these roads in connection with the Army and its supplies in the future, and the great economy in transportation which would result therefrom, it is urzed that the desired right of way over the reservations in question be granted during the present session of Congress.

A GLEAM OF HOPE.

The Democrats in discussing their waning propects for retaining control of the Senate after the 4th of March, draw some slight encouragement from the fact that Senator David Davis continues to

THE REAPPORTIONMENT BILL.

Mr. S. S. Cox said to-night that there was no longer any need of delay in disposing of the Apportionment Bill. "I received a letter from General Walker, to-day," he said, "in which he says the returns are all in except from the township of Covington, Clearfield County, Penn.-Senator Wallace's own county-and he expects daily to hear from there. Half an hour after it arrives he can close the account." Mr. Cox thinks the only difficulty in the way of the disposition of this bill will be the dissatisfaction of members of those States where the representation in Congress will be diminished. GOVERNOR ROUTT URGED FOR THE CABINET.

Some members of the Colorado delegation, which left Washington for Menter last Sunday to suggest to the President-elect the appointment of Governor Routt, of Colorado, as Postmaster-General, returned to-day. They were cordially received, and their suggestions were listened to with close attention. General Garfield asked a good many questions about Governor Koutt, evincing his interest in the matter, but was courteously non-committal in regard to his

THE WHITTAKER COURT-MARTIAL.

A copy of the record in the Whittaker Court of Inquiry is being made by an extra force of clerks in the Judge-Advocate-General's office. It covers some 3,000 pages, and it is supposed will be ready for the defence by Saturday. It is thought at the War Department that it will be impossible for the courtmartial to proceed with the trial on the 20th inst. The charges and specifications have been prepared by the Judge-Advocate-General, and are now in the hands of the Secretary of War.

POPULATION OF SEVEN STATES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 .- The total population of the States of Aiabama, Arkansas and North Carolina, according to the schedules returned to the Census Office by the enumerators, is as follows:

Office by the enumerators, is as follows:

*Alabama**—Males, 622.652; females, 639.692; native,
1.252.634; torreign, 9.650; white, 661,936; colored,
600,358. Total, 1.262.334.

*Arkansa**—Males, 416.383; Females, 336.181; native, 792.269; foreign, 10.295; white, 591,611; colored,
1210,953. Total, 802.564.

*North Carolina**—stales, 688.164; females, 711.836;
native, 1.366.322; foreign, 3.678; white, 867.445; colored, North Carolina-Maica, 688-164; females, 711.836; native, 1.396,322; foreign, 3,678; white, 867,467; colored, 532.533. otal, 1,400,000. Colorado-Maica, 129,471; females, 65,178; native, 154,869; foreign, 39,780; white, 191,452; colored, 3,197. Total, 194,649. 3.197. Total, 194.649.
Georgia-Mailes, 764,152; females, 777.831; native, 1.528,673; foreign, 10.310; waite, 814,218; colored, 724,745. Total, 1.538,983.

Acw.Jercey-Mailes, 559,803; females, 571,089; native, 969,509; foreign, 221,583; white, 1,091,856; colored, 39,365. Total, 1.130,892.

Ionea-Mailes, 848,233; females, 776,228; native, 1,363,015; foreign, 261,448; white, 1,614,510; colored, 9,953. Total, 1.624,463.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1881. Stewart L. Woodford, whose term of office as United States District Attorney for the Southern Circuit, second district, State of New-York, expired yesterday was re-appellated to-day by Justice Hunt under the provision contained in section 793 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

By direction of the Secretary of War the following named officers have been ordered to proceed to New York City on public business under special instructions from the Catel Signal Officer of the Army: First-Lieutenant John P. Story, 4th Artillery; Acting Signal Officer and Second Lieutenant Joseph S. Powoll, Signal

Secretary Sherman expects to visit General Garfield at Mentor on Saturday or Sunday next, and will probably go to his home in Mansfield on Monday, and on Wednesday visit Columbus for the purpose of paying his respects to the General Assembly.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

THE APPOINTMENT OF THE COMMITTEES MADE AND ANNOUNCED-THE SUBJECT OF BIENNIAL SES SIONS-REPORTS RECEIVED.

THENTON, N. J., Jan. 12 .- The committees were appointed in both houses of the Legislature to-day. President Hobart's principal Senate committees

re as follows:
Judiciary-Mesers. Francis, Deacon and Beckman.
Revision of the Laws-Vail, Youngulood and Paxion.
Finance-Cramer, Deacon and Miller.
Municipal Corporations—Sewell, Francis and Faxion.
Railroads and Canals—Schenck, Sewell and Bosen-

Corporations-Nichols, Keasbey and Wortendyke.
Banks and Insurance-Gardner, Martin and E an. Lunatic Asylums - Youngblood, Vail and Paxton. Printing—Keastey, Youngblood and Taylor.
Fisheries—Vall, Taylor and Lawrence.
Speaker Van Duyne's principal committees are as

Judiciary-Potts, Munn, Parrott, L. J. Martin, Mc. Ways and Means-Bonsall, Wilkinson, Beekman, Don-

nells, Van Cleef.

Municipal Corporations—Wilkinson, Lawrence, Morehead, Dunn, Bell.

Corporations—Langstroth, Payne, Garwood, Curran, W. R. Marphy.

Banks and Insurance—Lawrence, Wright, Sheldon.

Alterisms, Sisson. Elections—Craft, Bonsall, Herr, Ferrell, McDonald. Keession of the Laws—Munn, McMurray, Avis, H. N.

furnay, Scholap Printing-Parrott, Herr, Laugstroth, McMurray, Bar-

The committees give general satisfaction, so far as they ever do when each member is personally convinced of his particular fitness for each and every chairmanship. The railroad committees are about equally divided be-tween the friends of the two leading companies, and a fair consideration is assured any member.

Mr. Potts, of Hudson, in the House to-day, introduced

the venerable measure for a bridge across the Morris the venerable measure for a proper screen size.

Canal Gap, at Washington-at., Jersey City. Just how rar Mr. Posts will get his bill and how much in earnest he is in pushing it, will be shown when the lobby has held caucus and announced its fine of action. Among other bills introduced in the House was one increasing the the charter limit of taxation in Newarz from 1 per cent

the charter limit of taxation in Newarz from 1 per cent to 2 per cent.

Committees on Inauguration were appointed and organized together with Assemblyman Lawrence as chairman. They will wait on Governor-eiect Ladlow and learn his wishes and act accordingly. Mr. Ludlow, it is understood, desires that there askil be no display, and will probably decide to take the oath in the Senate Chamber next Tuesday and deliver his inaugural there. The number of bills introduced thus far is unusually small. The resolution for biennial sessions, which passed the Legislature last seasion, and must pass again this year, was presented in the Senate to-day, and will receive early consideration. When it has passed the Legislature a second time it goes to the people, who will vote out at a special election. Both bouses have adjourned until Monday night.

intil Mooday night.

The annual report of the State Reform School for Boys hows 260 in the institution, most of whom were sent The annual report of the State Reform School for Rays shows 280 in the institution, most of whom were sent there for larcenty; 126 have been returned to parents or apprenticed during the year. The total expenses for the year were \$40.44.33, and the receipts from the shirt factory and farm, \$19.713-84. There has been very little disease and only one death, that by drowing. In the industrial School for Guls there are 41 girls, who have made 17.958 shirts and other material during the year. The sort of the school was \$8.663-31, and the receipts, including \$6.000 appropriation, \$11.254-41. The State Library has 26.742 books at present. The Commissioners of Plotage report that there are forty-eight Sandy Hook phots, unletten Sandy Hook apprentices and four Perth Amboy pilots, with seven plot beats. During the year these m in have piloted in to New Tork and Jersey Chy 453 steadards, \$174 sinps, 913 barks, \$31 bring and 143 schoolers—a total of 1.994 against 1.801 the year previous, the number of outward bound vessels piloted was 1.710. vious. In was 1,710.

"I know what those men are doing with the templane wipes," and young knee-breenes, as he gaz d neward with his hands in his pockets. "Well, my soo, what are they dong with them?" "Shaking the tack out of 'em."—[Boston Globe.

THE INTERNATIONAL FAIR.

THE COMMISSION STILL IN SESSION. PPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE ON FINANCE-RES IGNATION OF EX-MAYOR COOPER-REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PERMANENT ORGANIZATION-NO PRESIDENT OF THE COMMISSION SELECTED-SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE STOCK.

The work of the World's Fair Commission was continued yesterday. The election of a Finance Committee by the stockholders was announced. The Committee on Permanent Organization was unable to find a proper person to accept the presidency the Commission, and reported favor of continuing the temporary organization. The resignation of Mayor Cooper as a Commissioner was accepted. The sum of \$75,000 was subscribed yesterday unconditionally. W. H. Vanderbilt, Cornelius Vanderbilt, General Grant and Hugh J. Jewett are spoken of for the presidency of the Com-

WORK OF THE THIRD DAY. The World's Fair Commission resumed its labors yesterday morning. There was a larger attendance of Commissioners than on Tuesday, about sixty of them answering the roll-call. Ex-Mayor Cooper was not present, and the proceedings consequently were more quiet than on the previous day. James H. Smart, of Indiana, presented the report of the Committee on the Rights of Alternates. This pro vided that alternates should be recognized in the order of their appointment by the Governors of the different States. If the first Commissioner appointed should be absent at any meeting of the Commission. his place should be taken by the first alternate, and the second alternate should take the place in the same way of the first alternate. If both Commissoners were absent, both alternates should have the

right to vote. The Commission voted to amend it

by-laws in accordance with this report.

ELECTION OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE. Algernon S. Sullivan said that, at the request of Roswell G. Rolston, chairman of the Committee on Finance, he wished to make a statement. The bill of Congress incorporating the United States International Exhibition, provided that the shareholders should meet on the first day of the session of the Commission and that they should "proceed to the election of twenty-five from their number, or from the members of the Commission, who, when elected, the members of the Commission, who, when elected, should, if not already so appointed, be ex-officionembers of the Commission, and who, together with the executive officers of the Commission, should constitute a committee of finance." The subscribers, representing 910 shares of stocks, in accordance with the act of Congress, had mot on Monday and then adjourned from day to day. He continued:

At a meeting they had this morning they elected the Pinance Committee, which is as follows: Roswell G. Rolston, president of the Prinance Committee, which is as follows: Roswell G. Lackawanna and Western Radirond Company; Semuel Sloan, president of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Radirond Company; George R. Bianchard, vice-president of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Radirond. W. H. Guion, of the firm of Williams & Guion; Frankin Edson, ex-president of the New-York Produce Exchange; James H. Ratter, vice-president of the New-York Contral and Hindson River Radirod; Thomas Barbour, president of the Barbour Fiar Spinning Company; Cornelina N. Bilas, of Wright, Bilas & Failyan; W. A. Cole, of W. A. Cole & Co., and formerly president of the New-York Erroduce Exchange; Lewis May, of May & Kim, bankers; J. Pierpont Morgan, of the firm of Direct, Morgan & Co.; Frederick A. Potts, a large dealer in coal and from and a director of the New-Jersey Central; Thomas Rutter, of Thomas Rutter, of Thomas Rutter, of Thomas Rutter, of Sunday, W. M. Garrison, president of the Beszli Steamship Company; W. A. Wheelock, president of the Central National Bank; J. F. Wennan, of the Brezil Steamship Company; W. A. Wheelock, president of the Central National Bank; J. F. Wennan, of the Brezil Steamship Company; W. A. Wheelock, president of the Central National Bank; J. F. Wennan, of the G. G. Hayen & G. C. Hayen & Co.; Charles Lauler, of Winslow, Lauler, M. Connell, edgar S. Auchineloss, of Auchineloss Brothers; Clinton B. Fisk & Go., and Algernon B. Sullivan. These gentlemen were received by the owners of 910 shares, each share costing \$10. should, if not already so appointed, be ex-officio

Joseph B. Wilson, of Delaware, wanted to know

Joseph B. Wilson, of Delaware, wanted to know
if these gentlemen were really to be trusted.
[Langhier.]
W. A. Cole said that there was one thing that
ought to be explained. There were six or seven
memores of the Executive Committee who had also
been elected members of the Finance Committee.
These gentlemen had all made out their resignations as members of the Finance Committee, and
had placed them in the hands of President Stebplus so that associate was deemed any visuable these bins, so that as soon as it was deemed advisable these could be accepted. In that way, the gentlemen who should subscribe to stock hereafter could secure representation on the Finance Committee. A CIRCULAR TO BE SENT OUT.

M. L. Haywood, of Nebraska, offered a resolution instructing the Executive Committee to issue a circolor within ton days of the adjournment of the Commission, to be sent to the Commissioners of the various States, giving them full information as to what had already been accomplished in regard to site, subscriptions, etc. He wished this done so that the Commissioners, when they went before the Legislatures of their respective States, to secure the appropriations necessary for suitable State exhibits, could tell what had been done. He had no doubt, he said, that New-York would eclipse all other critics could tell what had been done. He had no doubt, he said, that New-York would eclipse all other cines in its exhibition, as it did in everything else. It had got up larger Black Fridays and larger panes than any other city ever had, and he was certain it would maintain its supremacy in all things in the future. Mr. Haywood's resolution was passed manimously. Votes of thanks to the Executive Committee and to the president and other officers of the Commission were next passed. President Stebbins then read a letter from ex-Mayor Cooper resigning his position as a Commissioner. Mr. Wilson thought that it ought to be accepted. The spirit, he said, which had animated Mr. Cooper in the past few days had certainly not holped the Commission. Mr. Cooper's resignation was accordingly accepted without a dissenting voice. On the nomination of W. A. Cole, Cornelius Vanderbilt was elected a Commissioner to fill the vacancy.

The Key. Dr. Newman, the chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, said that that committee was not yet prepared to report. Certain gentlemen, whom the committee proposed to put in nomination, had not yet been spoken to and he thought they ought to be consulted before any announcements were made. The Commission then adjourned until two o'clock in the afternoon.

VIEWS OF VARIOUS COMMISSIONERS.

VIEWS OF VARIOUS COMMISSIONERS. On the reassembling of the Commission a commu nication from the American Agricultural Association, addressed to the members of the United States International Exhibition, was read. This stated that at a meeting of the association held December 30, 1880, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, a resolution was passed declaring that tim World's Fair, to be held in this city in 1883, ought to be encouraged in every way, and pledging all possible assistance from the association. The communication was signed by A H. Butler, who stated that the American Agricul tural Association had a widely-extended members of the country, and that among to members were many prominent men. Mr. Butler who was present, at the request of President Stebbins, addressed the Commission briefly.

who was present, at the request of President Stebbins, addressed the Commission briefly.

There was no business before the Commission, and as the Committee on Permanent Organization had not yet returned from its search for a president, Secretary Price suggested that some of the commissioners who had not yet spoken be asked to express their sentiments in regard to the Exhibition. President Stebbins accordingly called on George A. Baker, of Ohio.

President Stebbins accordingly called on George A. Baker, of Ohio.

Mr. Baker said that when he was in Cleveland recently, a leading journalist of that city asked him what the prospects for the success of this Exhibition were. He had replied that he didn't know, but that he would tell nim when he got back from New-York. There was this general feeling of uncertainty in regard to the Fair all through Ohio. The georgie, however, were all anxions to have it.

tainty in regard to the Fair all through Onio. The people, however, were all anxious to have it succeed and would support it gladly.

R. S. Bevier, of Kentucky, said that the people in the West were going to make such preparations for the exhibition, that if it falled it would be so disastrous as to bringdisgrace on everyone connected with it. The little quarrels which had occurred in New-York, he thought, had not injured its prospects at all. They had the same result that cat-lighting by moonlight did. The more lighting there was the more cats there were. He closed by making two practical suggestions. He hoped to see two departments established—which would be a department from other exhibitions; a department devoted to electricity and one to gromauts. He wanted to see a whole building devoted to electricity. A great many people thought that this was the great unde-

a whole building devoted to electricity. A great many people thought that this was the great undeveloped highting and motive power. He thought two such departments as these would stimulate invention greatly, and would be a great attraction. Aftert Akers, of Jenne see, who described himself as an ex-Confederate, but a thoroughly reconstructed one, niedged the support of his State and the cooperation of her Governor.

VAIN QUEST FOR A PRESIDENT Dr. Newman then presented the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization. The first acc tion of this provided that the officers of the Commission should be a president, tweive vice-presidents, a secretary, a treasurer and a fiscal agent. This secion was adopted. Dr. Newman then said:

During the recess, the committee of which I am a member has whited upon some gentiemen who are embert in the financial and social circles of this city. We write received by them, not only with cordiality, but even with enthusiasm. If I were at liberty to mention

their names, they would awaken influences which, would benefit the Commission wonderfully. It is sufficient to say that their piedced assistance is an assurance of success. I think, however, that time is one of the essential conditions of success. We have not had that condition. There are certain others whom we desired to see and whom we have not been able to find. It seems to me that common sense stould teach us that it was not best to announce the names of these gentlemen until we had first consulted them. To avoid, therefore, any mistakes in the future, and to avoid mentioning the uame of any one we have not consulted, we have decided to report in fayor of continuing the present temperary organization. If we can have a few more days I think we can secure the cooperation of these days I think we can secure the cooperation of these ent temporary organization. If we can have a few more days I think we can secure the cooperation of these gentlemen, and that their names will be a tower of sir ngth. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the Commission adjourn until about March I, at which time we small be able to report fully the permanent or ganization.

Ex-Governor Crawford moved that the report be adopted. W. A. Cole wished the date for the reas sembling of the Commission to be March 10. Racine D. Kellogg, of Iowa, thought that according to the charter the Commission could not adjourn until it had effected its permanent organization. It might accomplish the same purpose, however, by taking a recess until March. James H. Smart thought also that the Commission could not adjourn without electing its officers. He said:

This work ought to be done in any case as soon as possible. If the gentlemen who compose the committee say it can be done in thirty days we ought to reasemble at the end of that time. We must make haste. The Legislatures of twenty-two States have blennial sections, and many of these are assembled now and will addourn by March 1. If we intend to get appropriations from them for making State exhibits we must do it at one.

W. A. Cole said that the selection of the officers of W. A. Cole said that the selection of the officers of the Commission would probably depend to some extent on the subscriptions. The work of securing these could not possibly be done before February 10. Abraham G. Adams, of lowa, said that a great many of the Commissioners from the West would not be able to return to New-York in amouth. He could not, certainly, but he was willing to stay here ten or different days of the work could be done in that time.

Joseph Carey, of Wyoming Territory, wanted the Commission to adjourn for two weeks or until March. He thought that a meeting in March wou March. He thought that a meeting in March wou be well attended, as there was a large number of people who were going to Washington about that time. As for the State Legislatures, the Commissioners could go before them now and ask for appropriations. They could assure them that the Commission was fully organized, and that there would surely be an Exhibition.

Mr. Safford, of Arizona, thought that it was of vital importance to go to work at once. He said:

What is kitling this Fair is delay. I am continually asked if we are 40 have an Exhibition. We have got to settle this question now, and taless we go to work at once we cannot possibly have one.

David T. Letter, of Illinois, said:

David T. L. tler, of Illinois, said:

David T. Liter, of Illinois, said:

I am opposed decidedly to giving this committee more true. I apprehend that the gentlemen whom the committee are loosing for live somewhere in or near time ery. I do not believe that with the railways, the telegraphs and the fersphones at its command, there is a gentleman in this city whom the committee cannot reach within twenty-loor hours. Until the committee can give more substantial reasons for the delay than it has yet, you must not expect be to wait here three days or fourteen days. Dr. Newman huns if cannot give me a good reason for the delay. It is generally understood, I celieve, what gentlemen this committee is looking for. There have been only two or three names mentioned for the presidency. Instead of putting the Commissioners from a distance at great inconvenence by asking them to come back here in two weeks or a monta, the members of the committee ought to go out and hunt for the men they want, even if they inconvenience move that we adjourn until to-morrow, and that the committee be instructed to report at that time.

R. S. Bevier, of Kentucky, thought that the Com-

R. S. Bevier, of Kentucky, thought that the Com-R.S. Bevier, of Kenthery, thought that the Commissioners were bound to accept the report of the committee, if its members enjoyed their confidence. Delay was unfortunate, but it was more important for the Exhibition to start well. The men whom the Commission wanted for officers could not be made to stand and deliver. The committee had a delicate task to perform. Its members knew thoroughly, nowever, the men with whom they had to deal and they ought to be aflowed to proceed in their own way. their own way.

Frederick L. Talcott said that the success of the

Exhibition was not a question of presidents but a question of dollars and cents, and added: Delays are dangerous. I am opposed, therefore, to adjourning for any length of time. Let us come here at 10 octook to morrow morning, and work on from day to day until we win success.

W. A. Cole said:

The members of the committee have carefully considered all the objections to the adjournment; but we thought it was not best to have the Commission come to the the Polymer of the Commission of the Western Commissioners, we are willing however, to have this done in Pebruary. It will be difficult conouch for us to complete our work in that time. Our success depends somewhat on the subscription list. The Committee on Finance has already secured \$75,000 of unconditional subscriptions, we, who are its members, will devote all our time to the business of the Commission, but I don't see how the organization of the Commission can be perfected in a day.

Dr. Newman said:

I am very much in favor of effecting the organization of the Commission new. I am deeply interested in the success of the Exhibition and I am willing to give my time and money to mainte this. I do not doubt that delay will be dangerous inless we can give a good reason for it. But I believe that it is ness, ary for its to be placed on a sound financial basis before we can approach the men we want. Those receival certainly not accept our offices until financial success is assured.

offices until floancial success is assured.

Mr. Litler moved that the Commission adjourn until 2 p. m., to-day. Mr. Smart opposed thus. He thought that if the Commission should send out a committee to beat around for twenty-four hours for a president and should not get the man it wanted it would throw a damper on the entire project. Extrovernor Crawford said that every day spent in that way was a deathblow to the Exhibition, non to adjourn was then carried by a vote of 27

Part of the \$75,000 of stock was taken Part of the \$75,000 of stock was taken as follows: Thomas Rutter, \$5,000; J. P. Townsend, \$5,000; James Isleott, \$5,000; J. P. Townsend, \$5,000; James Isleott, \$6,000; Lores May, \$5,000; R. G. Roston, \$5,000; W. A. Cole, \$5,000; Rutus Hatch, \$5,000; Cornelius N. Birss, \$5,000. The remaining \$35,000 was taken by izen whose names the Finance Committee declines to give. This, with the \$9,100 represented at the stockholders' macting, mass \$84,100 of stock meconditionally taken. The New York Central, which subscribed \$250,000, is the only transportation company which has been approached. approached.

There was much speculation vesterday among the

There was much speculation vestering among the Commissioners as to the person to whom the Committee on Organization would offer the presidency. W. H. Vanderbilt, Hugh J. Jewett, Cornelius Vanderbilt and General Grant were the names most frequently mentioned. The majority of the Commissioners seemed to think that the presidency would be tendered to Cornelius Vanderbilt.

THE FIRE RECORD.

THREE PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH. Washington, Jan. 12 .- Last night about 2 o'clock the dwelling of Timothy Cavan, on his farm, bout four miles from Guithersburg, Md., on the Metro olitan branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Ratiroad and about twenty-four miles from Washington, was destroyed by fire, and Mr. Cavau's sons, Francis and Denis, ages eleven and thirteen, and an employe named John Fally, about forty-five years of age, were burned to Mrs. Cavan was first awakened by the crackling of the

flames and the smell of smoke, and awakening her husband and the three children near them, found that they had not time to get their clothing even. They immediately ran down the front steps, which by this time were catching fire, and escaped from the burning building strained by her husband. She was severely braned it can attempt. This morning the three bodies were found burned to a crisp. Easides the destruction of the build-ing, the family lost all their wearing apparel, also some money, \$35, a gold watch and jeweiry.

LARGE FIRE AT MERIDEN.

MERIDEN, Conn., Jan. 12 .- The Meriden louse block, corner Main and Colony-sta., was destroyed by fire this morning. The building was owned by Mrs. William Hali. The lower floor consisted of five stores, namely: Loomis's Temple of Music; the Singer Sewing Machine Company; A. B. Wilcox, gents' furnishin, goods; Keating & Hurley, shoe dealers; E. H. Ambler. goods; Kealing & Hurley, shoe dealers; E. H. Ambler, furnishing goods; and J. J. Parker, inflinery. The following is a statement of the insurance:

Mrs. William Rale, on building, \$30,000; on heating apparatus, \$1,000; on furnitire, \$4,000.

Stephen Ives, the landlord, had no mancance.

On stock—J. J. Parke was insured for \$1,600; E. H. Ambler, \$5,000; A. R. Wicox, \$2,000; Koaing & Hurley, \$3,000; Temple of Music, \$1,000. Mr. Ives estimates als loss at \$00.

A HOUSE BURNED IN BROOKLYN

By the explosion of a kerosene lamp, a two story frame nouse, at No. 232 Magneila-st., Brooklyn.

ward and occupied by Peter Sweeney, caught fire about 9 o'clock has evening. It was foldly disared OTHER FIRES. MILWACKER, Wis., Jan. 12 .- A special to

The Republican says the saw-indl of Fosier, Cook & Co., at Fuirchild, Wis., was destroyed by \$re to-day. Loss from \$25,000 to \$30,000; insurance, \$12,000.

House was entirely destroyed by fire at 4 o'clock talk morning. The loss is estimated at about \$12,000; no RONDOUT, N.Y., Jan. 12.-A fire broke out of Douglass's

Jamestown, N. Y., Jan. 12.-Allen's Opera

shoe store and extended to the shoe store of James the Rondon: Savings Rank and First National Bank and foward Mr. to-nglass loses \$9,000. The whole is ex-ored by incurance.

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XLVITH CONGRESS-IIID SESSION.

REGULAR REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS. OPOSED REORGANIZATION OF THE TREASURY DE-PARTMENT - ATTEMPTING TO EXTEND THE PRANKING PRIVILEGE-WARM DEBATE IN THE

HOUSE ON THE REFUNDING BILL. SENATE......Washington, Jan. 12, 1881. Resolutions of the Board of Managers of the New-York Produce Exchange, and of the Maritime Asso-ciation of the Port of New-York, recommending the pass-age of the bill to give an American register to the Egyp-

Mr. HOAR (Rep., Mass.) called attention to the fact that at the last session a motion to reconsider the indefi-nite postponement of the Geneva Award bill had been laid on the table by a very small majority; that it was laid on the table by a very small majority; that it was understood that many Senators then opposed to the bill were prepared to support one providing relief to a limited extent; and that a bill to this effect had been introduced at the present assion by Mr. Edmunds. He desired to ask that Senator, who was a member of the Judiciary Committee to which the bill was referred, whether that bill of his would be likely to be reported for action at the present assion.

Mr. EDMUNDS (Rep., Vt.) replied that he had no authority to speak for the Judiciary Committee; but his individual belief was that the committee would enceavor with diligence to bring the matter before the Senate.

Mr. DAVIS (Dem., W. Va.) aubmitted a resolution re-

Senate.

Mr. DAVIS (Dem., W. Va.) submitted a resolution reouting the Committee on Finance to inquire whether
the interest of the public service would not be promoted
oy such a modification of the organization of the Treasury Department as would secure a division of duties
and responsibility whereby the collection, receipt and
safe keeping of all Government revenues and the accounts therefor, should be in hands entirely different
from those charged with the disbursements of the Government and the accounts therefor, also with a view to
the transfer from the Treasury Department to the War
and Navy Department the Steamboak Inspection Service,
the Life-Saving Service, the Light Horse Board, the
Constand Geodetic Survey and the Marine Hospital
Service, and with a view to putting under the charge of
the Department of State matters connected with the
domastic and foreign commerce of the Fanied States.
The committee is to report by bill or otherwise. The
resolution was tabled and ordered to be printed.
On motion of Mr. LOGAN (Rep., Ilb) his joint resolution, extending the franking privilege to all official business sent through the mails by members of Congress,
was taken up and gave rise to a discussion, which occupied the remainder of the morning hour.
Mr. LOGAN explained that the object was to enable
Congressmen to frank mail matter geing through their
hands from the departments to their constituents.
Mr. DAVIS (Dem., W. A.) moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Past Offices and Post Boads.
Mr. CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.), observing that he was
not eager for an extra session of Congress, opposed the
motion as one of a class involving unnecessary postonements and delays.
Mr. EDMUNDS (Rep., N. Y.), observing that he motion as one of a class involving unnecessary postone-Mr. DAVIS (Dem., W. Va.) submitted a resolution re

motion as one of a class involving unnecessary postonemotion as one of a class involving unnecessary postonemotion as declare.

Mr. EDMUNDS (Rep., Vt.) expressed himself in favor
of a general extension of the franking privilege. He
thought the idea of taxing the representatives of the
people for communicating with their constituents about
any matter of public concern was wrong, and that the
more the people were encouraged by the carrying of
their letters to Congressmen free, the more pood was
done to Regublican governments.

Mr. THURMAN (Dem., Ohio) said the franking privilege was properly not a privilege to members of Congress, but a privilege of the people, and that it had been
taken away been self that been flagrantly abused.

Mr. LOGAN said the franking privilege had been done
away with because of the di-tation of a few newspapers
and the activity of postimaser's throughout rue country
in getting up, under the instructions of the PostmasterGeneral, posttons to Congress for the ropeal.

The morning nour having expired, the bill went over
without action, when by an arrangement, suggested by
Mr. Conking, the Holladay Claim bill was considered
as being half aside informally, in order not to lose its
place as unfileded business.

THE ARMY BULL.

THE ARMY BULL.

On motion of Mr. WITHERS (Dem., Va.), the Army Appropriation bill was taken up and the amendments of he Senate Committee considered in Committee of the

Mr. WITHERS stated the amounts of increase and degrense proposed, and remarked that, as compared with the bill of last year, the present bill, as reported from the Senate Committee, showed a net increase of appropriation of \$262,000. The clause appropriating \$125,000 to pay land grant rationals 50 per cent of what the Quartermaster's Department finds justly due them for transportation, to which the Senate Committee had added a provise," that such payment shall be accepted as in fail of all demands for said services, was discussed at length. The diverse interpretation of which the phraseology of the clause was aboun to be liable, as affecting the rights of the Government and the railroads in view of the controversy between them, gave rise to a discussion which was participated in by Messrs, BLAIR (Rep., N. H.), BURNSIDE (Rep., R. I.), WITHERS (Dem., Vol.), ALLISON (Rep., lower, Committee, Without action on the amendment, the Senate, at 4:20 p. m., adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House, at 12.35 p. m., went into Committee of the whole (Mr. Covert, of New-York, in the

hair), on the Funding bill.

Mr. WOOD said that for himself, he saw nothing inconsistent in the establishment of a 3 per cent rate of atterest for the bonds and the shortening of the moval of the tax on bank deposits and the establish ment of a rate of 3 per cent, the question of cotion was absolutely immaterial, because the bonds and certificate would not be likely to rise to any great premium and would be at any time within the reach of the Government

would be at any time wheat the touch of the development.

Mr. STEVENSON (Dem., Ill.) opposed the bill on the ground that it did no more nor less than fix a permanent National debt upon the country.

Mr. WEAVER (Gibk., In.) protested against the refunding of the five and six per cents into any obligation that would take from the Government the right of redemp-tion for a single day or hour. Mr. McMilLin (Dem., Tent.) argued in favor of an

tion for a single day or hour, Mr. McMilLin (Deux. Tent.) argued in favor of an amendment, which be proposed to effer, making the bends subject to taxation. Mr. DUNNELL (Bep., Minn.) said that he had no doubt would vote, however, for a deduction of the time from twenty to tenyene.

Mr. O. TURNER (Dem., Ry.) opposed the refunding theory. He was in favor of placing an income tax on cap tailsts and bondholders, and letting the revenue received from that tax go to the extinguishment of the

Mr. RANDALL (Dem., Penn.) advocated with con-

ceived from that tax go to the extinguishment of the bonds.

Mr. RANDALL (Dem., Penn.) advocated with confirmed judgment, a three per cent bond. If the House an cepted that rate, he would like to amend the bill so as to give the option to the Government at any time after one or two years. He had received a communication from Mr. Eliott of the Trossury Department, which estaminated the fact that, even with an open market, a three per cent bond could be accretiated. The amount of indebtedness failing due in 1881 was about \$605,000,000. He would compet the National banks to take the 3 per cent bonds as security for their circulation. He believed that a golden opportunity was presented to place the loan of the United States alongside of, and with equal rates of interest with, the loans of the most favored financial countries of Europe. He believed that this opportunity, thrown away, would never return during this session, and he, as a representative of the people, felt that he would be criminally wrong if he failed to take advantage of so placing the public bonds of the United States alongside of those of England and Holland and France and Germany. It would be an event which would mark the history of American linduce.

Mr. EUCKNER! (Dem., Mo.) opposed the bill. There was a Tregan horse hidden behind it—to make permanent the National bank system of his country.

Mr. FRYE (Rep., Me.) said that the question presented was not whether or not the Government had power to dragoon the National banks into taking three per cent bonds. He admitted that Congress had power over the National banks system of his country.

Mr. Frye (heap, Me.) said that the question presented was not whether or not the Government had pewer over the National banks and he declared in his speech that the United States had power to break down the National banking system, he was making an appeal not to the gentleman from Petunsylvania (Mr. Randall) proposed to find a customer for the three per cents only in this, that the United States had now the too t

ent. Mr. FRYE replied that it was stated in favor of a three

per cent, that once in fifty years the British consol had risen 2 per cent above par. He asserted that there never had been a British consol solt by the Government itself, in order to place it, at a discount better than 7210.

Mr. EINSTEIN (Rep., N. Y.) and ALDRICH (Rep., R. L.) opposed a three per cent bond, and Mr. DE LA MATTR

In order to place it, at a decount obsete than 2-30.

Mr. EINSTEIN (Rep., N. Y.) and ALD-RICH (Rep., R. I.) opposed a three per cent bond, and Mr.DE LA MATTR (Gork, Ind.) favored it.

Mr. HASKELL (Rep., Kan.) opposed a three per cent bond.

Mr. WOOD stated that he could furnish the gentleman with letters from presidents of National banks in the West, in which they declared that they would gladly receive a three per cent bond.

Mr. WOOD stated that he could furnish the gentleman with letters from presidents of National banks in the ceive a three per cent bond.

Mr. HASKELL replied that that statement had always been coupled with the provision that it should be a bond running some length of time, and that it should be accompanies with the repeals of National bank taxation.

Mr. HARGES (Dom., Va.) and Mr. WARNER (Dem., O'CONNOR (Dem., S. C.) advocated a three per cent bond.

Mr. Siclane (Dem., Mo.) warned the Democratic side of the House that it would make a mistake if it absorbed bond.

WRIGHT (Dem., Penn.) thought that legislation

Mr. WRIGIKT (Dem., Fenn.) thought that legislation on this sui jeet was premiature.

Mr. Wath! (Rep., Fenn.) segmed in favor of some amendocents when he proposed to offer at the end of the bil. They repeal all acts imposing a tax on the capital and deposits of savings banks. National banks and private bankses, all laws imposing a tax on the circulating notes of National banks and all laws imposing a tax on banks, cheekes.

Mr. RANDALL decised that he had made any assault on the National banking system. He had advocated a three per cent bond, knowing that a three per cent bond, knowing that a three per cent bond, to the isomorof the country, could be negotiated. He wished to ask the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. McLane] whether it was homocratic to force the Government to borrow money at 5½ per cent, when he [Mr. Randall] had figures to s. ow that the present loans to investors only ruled at 3.12 and 3.27 for the four and long and a half per cent bonds respectively.

Mr. FORT (Rep., Lt.)—The Democratic party never borrowed a dollar at less than 10 per cent.

borrowed a dollar at less than 10 per cont,
Mr. R.N.D.A.I.L.—When the Democratic party came
into power nere, it was stated that we meant to repudiate
the public debt. Thank God, there is not a syllable of
tratte is that allegation. [Applicate on the Democratic
side.]

Mr. FORT-You always bad to pay 10 per cent. Mr. BANGALL-Worth we entered ners we found

money at 7.2 on the excund that only one party me to pay the public debc—that side; but we have demonstrated the fact that we mean to pay the public debt honestly as it does, and what is the consequence to an borrow money at 3 per cent on the credit of the 1 tion instead of on the credit of an alleged party purpose. Mr. REED (Rep., Me.)—When the fight is over the Democratic party comes around.

Mr. RAND ALL—The goutleman never found me cept in one olace.

cept in one clace.

Mr. REED—After the fight the Demetrate come and brag about what they have done. [Laughter A The time ilmited for debate having expired, then tion recurred on Mr. Wood's smendment, fixing the at 3 per cent on the bonds and notes authorized.

tion recurred on Mr. Wood's amendment, fixing the state at 3 per cent on the bonda and notes authorized issued.

Mr. NewBerry [Rep., Mich.) called for a division of the question, and the vote was first taken on fixing the rate on the bonds at 3 per cent. It was agreed to the question, and the vote was first taken on fixing the rate on the bonds at 3 per cent. It was agreed to without 192 against 92.

The second branch of the amendment dring the rate at 3 per cent on the notes, was agreed to without division.

Mr. SAMFORD (Dem., Ala.) offered an amendment providing that before any of the bonds or notes minorized by this act are issued, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to pay on the bonds accrubing during the year 1881 all the silver dollars of division and all the gold over and above \$50,000,000 new held in the Treasury for redemption purposes. He argued in favor of his amendment, and Mr. BLAND (Dem., Mo.) argued in favor of an amendment which he proposed to offer authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to coin the maximum amount of silver dollars, and to pay such aliver dollars in the redemption of the maturing debt.

Mr. Samford's amendment was adopted—yeas, 33; nays, 25; the Ropublicans refusing to vote, destring to so load down the bill that a substitute offered by them would be adouted.

Mr. McMILLIN (Dem., Tenn.) offered an amendment, making the bonds herein authorized subject to taration. At first the Republicans showed a disposition to refrain trom voting, and some few even voted in favor of the amendment, in order to attach it to the bill; but finally they, in a body, voted against it, and it was rejected—yeas, 57; nays, 93.

Mr. BANDALL (Dem., Penn.) offered an amendment, making the substantial part of the section read as follows:

"The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized."

making the substantial part of the section read as follows:

"The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby substantial to tasine bonds in the amount of net exceeding 8550.000,000, which shall bear interesest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum, redocumble at the pleasure of the United States after——years. The bonds shall be," etc.

Mr. RANDALL stated that his intention was to make this a bond tosh exclusively. He would at the proper time move to fill up the blank in the amenament by the insertion of the word "two," so as to make the bonds redeemable in two years. He would also offer an amenament providing that the interest on the six per cent bonds shall cease at the expiration of thirty days after notice that the same have been designated for redemption.

Mr. WOOD then moved that the committee rise in order to enable members to carefully examine Mr. Ran-

WORK OF COMMITTEES. WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 .- The Senate Com-

mittee on Naval Affairs to-day authorized the chairman, Senator McPherson, to report for passage the pending bill to organize the Marine Corps.

Owing to the continued sickness of Chairman Atkins, the House Committee on Appropriations were unable to

take up the Navy Appropriation bill, and adjourned until to-morrow.

The House Committee on Railways and Canals agreed

The House Committee on Railways and Canals agreed to report favorably to the House the bill making an appropriation to complete the Charenton Canal in the particular of St. Mary, La., fixing the amount to be expended at \$25,000.

The House Committee on Agriculture discussed the Agricultural Appropriation bill, and agreed to sax the House to be allowed to sit on Friday during session hours for the purpose of perfecding the bill. The disposition of the committee thus far has been to cut down the items recommended by the Department. The committee unanimously agreed (Chairmau Covert, who made the minority report, being absent) to ask a suspension of the rules to take from the calendar and put upon its passars the bill to make the Agricultural Department an independent department and its head a Cabinet offieer.

The Sub-Committee of the House Committee on military affairs, to whom was referred the bill proposing to make General Grant a Captain General, met this morning and decided to make a verbal report to the full committee to-morrow. Two of the Sub-Committee on possition to the repeal of the stamp tax on matches. It will be a sub-committee on the sub-committee on ways and Means met to-day and gave a hearing to william H. Swift and other match manufacturers, in opposition to the repeal of the stamp tax on matches. Later in the day the same committee received a membrial from the National Board of Trade, for the repeal of sank axation, and listened on maxument by Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll in support of the memorial.

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 .- The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:
Chaming Richards to be United States Attorney, Southern
District of Ohio. Alexander M. Bryson, of Iowa, to be United States Attorney for Idaho.

Portmaters—Henry Schriber, at Orville, Ohio; Charles L.
Lengey, at Tipton, Iowa: Theodore B. Patton, at Altoons,
Penn., P. H. Carpecter, at Southbridge, Mass.

CROWNER'S QUEST LAW.

A CARD FROM CORONER HERRMAN. To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sin: As an act of justice to the Coroners

of this county, permit me to correct a serious error into which you have fallen in to-day's TRIBUNE, in an article which you have failed in to-day's Triburar, in an article on the above subject. In supporting the theories of some of the gentlemen of the Medico-Legal Society you say that the Coroner's Office costs the County of New-York \$100,000 per annum. The coroners of this county are satarted officers now, and the total cost of the office, including their salaries, is \$43,500. Taking into consideration this sam, together with the arount of work the coroners are called upon to do, I think I can safely say that there are few public offices either under the National or City Government as economically conducted as this is. Lack of time only prevents me from to-day answering other statements in the article in question which are equally mistaken. Respectfully yours,

New York, Jan. 10, 1881.

THE COLLEGE FOOT-BALL CHAMPIONSHIP.

In the still unsettled controversy over the college foot-ball championship, which is claimed by both Yale and Princeton, the president and captain of the Yale University Foot-ball Club adopt the following extract from a recent number of The Yale Courant as a catisfactory vindication of their claim :

We are champions.

1. Because the championship is decided every year 1. Because the championship is declared every year and awarded to the feam winning the most gauss against members of the same organized association.

2. Because Frinceton's capitain did not appear with his team on the field on November 20, at the time appointed for the Columbia same, and claim the game from the referes, the being the only way in which a forfeit could have been obtained.

felt could have been obtained.

3. Because at the meeting of the four captains, November 26, Princeton's claim of forfeit was not allowed.

4. Because Princeton, on November 23, agreed to play Columbia after that date, and subsequently refused, thus practically giving the game to Columbia.

5. Because we have won one more game this coused than any other competitor for the championship.

TRAINED TO NURSE THE SICK.

The annual meeting of the Training School for Nurses was held fuesday evening at the Nurses' Home, No. 426 hast Twenty Sixth-st. J.C.Cady presided; Bishop Tuttle offered prayer. The eighth annual report read by Mrs. R. Woodworth stated that since the opening of the insti-tution in 1873, 120 nurses had been graduated. Of R. Woodworth stated that space the opening of the justitution in 1873, 120 nurses had been graduated. Of these, one had died, four were married, four beid responsible positions in training schools, public institutions and hospitals, three had devoted themselves to nursing among the poor, two had entered slaterhoods, three had been deprived of their diplomas for unprofessional conduct, and the remainder had established themselves as professional across in this city and elsewhere. During his year, 37 pupils had been received in the school. The demand for nurses in private families had been gready in excess of any supply possible by the school. Dring his year, out of 503 such demands only 189 could be an swered by the school, 256 were sent to the graduate nurses and 94 the Superintendent was forced to refuse. More applications had been received than it was possible to accept. The gay of nurses was the stargest from in the receipte of the school, and as economy it necessary the managers are unable to send hurses to families where no pay can be hoped for in return. If the treasurer's report showed no debit it also showed no balance. Dr. J. F. Mctcalle dolivered the address. The nurses in black dresses and white caps received their diplomss, and a set of instruments from Mrs. David Lanc. Their names were i Miss E. A. Addren, Miss M. E. Briefender, Miss A. R. Clochead, Miss L. Somerser, Miss N. F. Clarken, Miss A. R. Clochead, Miss T. Hoppi, Miss G. P. Ball, Miss A. C. Huiet, Miss J. H. Hunchette, Miss W. L. Suffender, Miss A. P. Laugevor, Miss M. E. Harkham, Mrs. M. A. Mecange, Miss A. E. Harch, Miss M. E. Pengloon, Mrs. E. Redmond, Miss M. E. Harkham, Mrs. M. A. Mecange, Miss A. E. Harch, Miss M. E. Bortson, Miss A. E. Ledmond, Miss M. E. Redmond, Miss A. E. Bortson, Miss A. E. Bortson, Miss M. E. Brailam, Mrs. M. A. Mecange, Miss E. E. Morton, Miss E. Robertson.

NAVAL ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 .- Captain Francis M. Romsay has been ordered to command the Trenton, Ed-ropeau Station, per steamer Canada, which leaves New-York on the 19th instant. The following detachment Commander John W. Philip from duty connected with

have been made:

Commander John W. Philip from duty connected with
the Ranger and ordered to command that vessel. Lieutemant Francis Courtts from special duty connected with
the Ranger and ordered to duty as executive of that
vessel. Master J. L. Hunsicken from the Quinnebuig,
European station, and ordered to return home and report arrival. Passed-Assistant Surgeon Charles H. E.
Hall from the rendezvous at San Francisco and ordered
to the Ranger. Passed-Assistant Surgeon R. Martin
from the Navy Yard, League Island, and ordered to the
Alert, Asiatic Station, per steamer of Pebruary 26, from
San Francisco. Passed-Assistant Surgeon R. W. Martin
gon in relief, and ordered to return home, with per
mission to travel via Europe. Passed-Assistant
geon Rufus H. McCarty, from the Naval Houpits, Norfolk, and ordered to duty at his Naval rendezvous, Jaz
Francisco, Chiet-Engineer Louis J, Alien has reported
his return home, having been detached from the Marion,
South Atlantic Station, oh November 15 issi, and has
been placed on waiting orders. Chief-Engineer George
P. Hunt, Passed-Assistant Engineer Chia. P. Howelt
Caster-Engineers Jos. McC. Pickerell and Tarry S.
Els: ffer and Boafswain Thomas Savage, from special
duty connected with the Ranger and ordered to duty at
hourd that vessel. Assistant-Engineer Geo. D. Street
hand from special duty at Foliadelphia and ordered to
the Ranger.